

Today's war report from East Prussia makes it certain that there is at least one liar among the censors.

PARIS

would be a more pleasant residence town if it was on the other side of a channel.

BILL

Rex decided today his East Prussian subjects required more than sympathy.

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GERMANS TAKE FRENCH CHANNEL PORT

Boulogne Evacuated by Allied Armies as Kaiser's Forces Press on Toward Paris

London, August 29 (8:04 P.M.)—A Central News dispatch says that Boulogne has been evacuated by the Allies' troops. An official statement this morning announced suspension of railway traffic from Paris to Boulogne.

RUSSIAN ARMIES RAGE ACROSS EAST PRUSSIA

ENGLAND IS GRIPPED BY FEAR TODAY

ITALY PREPARES TO JOIN THE ALLIES

Geneva, Switzerland, Aug. 22.—(Via Paris, Aug. 29; 1:35 p.m.) (Delayed in transmission)—There is much talk on the Swiss side of the Italian border of Italy's reported preparations to join with England and France against Germany and Austria. Italians in Switzerland have been called to their colors and it is reported that the Italian fleet has been concentrated at a certain port on the Adriatic in preparation to joining the British and French squadrons before Trieste.

GERMANS CRUSHED IN EAST PRUSSIA

GRAVE CRISIS IN SWEDEN TROOPS BEING MOBILIZED

New York, Aug. 29.—The Swedish army has been ordered mobilized, according to the Evening World which gives as its authority "a leading paper house in New York." This house, according to the Evening World, received the following message today from its agent in London: "Grave political movements reared in Sweden. Mobilization ordered."

French Official Dispatch Declares Allenstein Occupied and Remnant of Kaiser's Army Shut up in Koenigsberg.

BERLIN READY WITH A PROMPT DENIAL

Declared in Turn that Five Russian Divisions have been Defeated. German Troops Rushing Eastward.

Paris, Aug. 29 (1:10 p.m.)—The French war office gave out the following official statement this afternoon:

"The Russian army has completely invested Koenigsberg and occupied Allenstein, both in East Prussia. The Germans continue to retreat."

Rome, Aug. 29, via London (12:28 p.m.)—A dispatch from the Gazzetta d'Italia from Basel, Switzerland, says that three German army corps, two Austrian army corps and a great quantity of siege artillery have crossed the Rhine.

Paris, Aug. 29 (1 p.m.)—According to reports in London, France has formed a new army of a quarter of a million men to take the offensive against the German right. This rumor, however, lacks confirmation.

Rome, Aug. 29 (12:28 p.m.)—A dispatch from the Gazzetta d'Italia from Basel, Switzerland, says that three German army corps, two Austrian army corps and a great quantity of siege artillery have crossed the Rhine.

Paris, Aug. 29 (1 p.m.)—The advance movement of the Moscovites in the eastern theater of the war seems unexpected. In eastern Prussia they have completely invested Koenigsberg, while in Galicia they would appear to be drawing the net tighter around Lemberg.

The source of the floating mines which have sunk so many small craft in the North sea during the past few days seems to be indicated in a request to shipping to keep a lookout for "a twafer painted black, with white numbers on her funnel," and when it is seen to notify the authorities immediately.

Fired by the news that the native Indian army is coming to participate in this war, the Basutos of South Africa have petitioned that in the event of an attempted invasion of South African territory they be allowed to "cast a few stones at the enemy."

Paris, Aug. 29, via London (12:28 p.m.)—The Tribune publishes a dispatch from St. Petersburg which confirms reports that the Russians have invested the fortress at (name deleted by censor) where the Germans are shut in. There are now no German armies to interfere with the Russian operations in this region.

Previous dispatches would indicate that the name omitted is probably the fortress at Koenigsberg in East Prussia.

Washington, Aug. 29.—A dispatch from Berlin to the German embassy says:

"German forces in East Prussia, commanded by General Von Hindenburg, have defeated in a three days' battle near Gilgenburg and Orlensburg, the Russian army, which was proceeding from the river Marow—five army corps and three cavalry divisions strong. The German forces in pursuit of the defeated army crossed the Russian frontier."

London, Aug. 29 (5:09 p.m.)—A dispatch to the Reuters Telegram company from Paris says an official communication given out in the French capital confirms previous reports that the Russians have completely invested Koenigsberg in Eastern Prussia.

Washington, Aug. 29.—The British embassy today received from the London foreign office the following dispatch on Russian operations in Prussia:

"East Prussia is being rapidly overrun by the Russian army and a great part of the region is already in Russian hands. The German forces, consisting of three army corps and several divisions, have been repeatedly defeated, losing heavily in men and guns."

The German losses were particularly heavy at Meselen, between Osterode and Nordenburg, and the enemy is in full retreat.

"Several more wounded British soldiers left Boulogne Friday morning on the early boat for Folkestone. They include one airman whose legs were broken by a shot fired at him while he was in the air."

"Up to a late hour at night no announcement had been made that cross channel service had been stopped."

ANTWERP OFFICIAL REPORT TAKES HOPEFUL VIEW

London, Aug. 29 (4:58 a.m.)—The correspondent of the British newspaper, the Standard, from Antwerp says that the Belgian government declares officially that several of the forts at Liege are still resisting.

London, Aug. 29 (4:58 p.m.)—Exhaustion in the part of the German troops and the consequent necessity of momentarily slackening their forward movement is offered in some quarters today as an explanation of the absolute silence which has veiled all the operations in northern France since the desperate struggle on Wednesday when a quarter of a million of German soldiers tried to back their way through the British lines held by less than half that number.

Just as many other people, however, are convinced that the battle which Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British forces on the continent, said on Wednesday was impending, is now in progress and that the commanders are awaiting a decisive outcome before permitting anything to become public.

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Since last Wednesday both British

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Summary of Today's War News

What little definite war news escaped the censors today reflected chiefly the situation in East Prussia, where the operations are assuming daily a greater importance.

These reports are conflicting. At Berlin it is officially announced that five Russian army corps have been defeated by the Austrians, and Germans, south of Allenstein, sixty miles south of Koenigsberg.

Newspaper despatches from St. Petersburg on the other hand declare that Allenstein has been occupied by the Russians who are investing Koenigsberg. From the same source comes the statement that the Russians are drawing a net around Lemberg, the capital of Galicia.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts declared today that Great Britain would require hundreds of thousands of men for the present conflict.

Berlin has received a report of the defeat of the British at St. Quentin, France. If this is true, it places the Germans 23 miles south of Cambrai, the scene of the recent German success.

A despatch from Paris says that train service between Paris and Boulogne has been suspended.

According to a report from Copenhagen, Germany is rushing troops from her west front to reinforce her army and that of Austria in the east.

The British foreign office announces that East Russia is being rapidly overrun by the Russians. The French embassy in Washington states that its advices show the Russians to be within 20 miles of Lemberg.

The German ambassador at Washington today denies the story of German cruelties and declares that Zeppelin airships had attacked nothing but fortifications.

THE WAR AT SEA

ENGLAND STRIKES TELLING BLOW IN VICTORY OFF HELIGOLAND

EIGHT HOURS OF TERRIBLE FIGHTING RESULTS IN COMPLETE DEFEAT OF GERMANS WITH LOSS OF EIGHT FIGHTING CRAFT.

London, Aug. 29 (6 p.m.)—The naval engagement between the British and Germans off Heligoland lasted about eight hours, during which the fighting was sharp and terrible, according to a despatch to the Evening News from Harwich. The correspondent says that this description of the fight was given by crews of the British destroyers which took part in the engagement and have arrived at Harwich.

The English official account of first naval victory

Washington, Aug. 29.—The following official report of the naval battle off Cuxhaven, in which the British fleet was victorious, was received here today at the British embassy. It was dated last night in London:

"Early this morning a concerted operation of some consequence was attempted against the German fleet off Heligoland light. A strong force of destroyers followed by light cruisers and battle cruisers and working in conjunction with submarines, intercepted an attack by German destroyers and cruisers guard-

GRAPHIC TALES OF BATTLE FIELD

Wounded English Soldier Tells of Wiping Out of 2000 Comrades by Awful German Gunfire.

SERGEANT LOFTUS GIVES DETAILS OF MONS FIGHT

Germans Mowed Down by Thousands as They Charge English Fortified Positions After System of Fifteen Century.

London, Aug. 29, (2:40 p.m.)—Sergeant Loftus, writing to his brother in England of the experiences of the British in the battle of Mons, said:

"It came unexpectedly at a time when we had given up hope of seeing any Germans. Just after we had driven our cavalry pickets fell back, reporting the approach of the enemy's force. We lay in trenches as our artillery opened on them in fine style and soon they returned to camp. They were a long time finding the range."

"After about half an hour their infantry came into view. They were in solid squares, standing out sharply against the skyline. You couldn't help hitting them."

"We lay in our trenches without a sound and they crept nearer and nearer. Then our officers gave the word, a sheet of flame flickered along the trenches and a stream of bullets tore through the advancing mass. They seemed to stagger like drunken men hit between the eyes, and then they made a run at us. Half way across the open another volley tore through their ranks."

"By this time our artillery began dropping shells among them and then they broke into open formation, rushing like mad toward the trenches. On us fell the German fell back in confusion and lay down wherever cover was available. We gave them no rest and soon they were again in flight."

"Then came more shelling of our trenches and another rush across the open on our front. This time they were strongly supported by cavalry, who suffered terribly but came up to our lines."

"We received them in the good old way, the front ranks with bayonet and the rear ranks keeping up an incessant fire, and after a hard tussle they retired hastily. Just as they thought themselves safe, our mounted men swooped down on them, cutting right and left."

"The commanding officers concerned in this skillfully handled operation were Rear Admirals Beatty, Moore and Christian, and Commodores Keppel, Tyrell and Goodenough."

CRUISER ARRIVES AT NORE WITH 200 GERMAN PRISONERS

London, Aug. 29 (3:25 p.m.)—A British cruiser arrived in the Nore today with 200 German prisoners on board, chiefly from the German cruiser Mainz, which was sunk in the recent naval engagement off Cuxhaven.

The sailors and engineers, who constitute a majority of the 200 survivors of the German cruiser Mainz, say that the British guns shot with terrific force and most of the men

who died did so in a bad job."

BUT THIRTY LEFT OF BRITISH FORCE OF 2,000

London, Aug. 29 (3:39 a.m.)—The Chronicle's Boulogne correspondent sends the personal story of a wounded soldier who has arrived there and who declared he was one of the thirty survivors of a British company of 2,000 troops who were practically

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